

13
A BRIEF

MEMENTO

To the present

UNPARLIAMENTARY

JUNCTO,

Touching their present intentions and
Proceedings to Depose and Execute, CHARLES
STUART their lawful

KING.

By WILLIAM PLYNNE Esquire: a Member of the
House of Commons, and Prisoner under the Armes Ty-
ranny: who it seems, have levied Warre against the
Houses of Parliament, their good and Masters;
whose Members they now forcibly take and detain
Captives, during their lawless Pleasures

Promised 24. 25. 26.

My Son, Fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with those who are given
to change: for their calamity shall rise suddenly, and who knoweth the ruin
of them both?

Gal. 1. 10. If I please men, I should not be the Servant of Christ.

LONDON, Printed Anno Dom. 1649.

Die Veneris 10. Augusti, 1647.

An Ordinance for declaring all Votes,
Orders, and Ordinances passed in one or both
Houses, since the force on both Houses, *July 26.*
until the sixth of this present *August, 1647.*
to be null and void.

Whereas there was a visible, horrid, malignant, and actual
force upon the Houses of Parliament, on Monday the 26
of July last, whereupon the Speakers, and many Mem-
bers of both Houses of Parliament, were forced to absent themselves
from the service of the Parliament, and whereupon those Members of the
House could not return to their safety, before Friday the sixth of
August last, it is therefore declared by the Lords and Commons in Par-
liament assembled, that the Ordinance of Monday the said 26. July,
for the repealing and making void of the Ordinance of the 23. of the
said July, for the setting of the Militia of the City of London, being
gained by force and violence, And all Votes, Orders, Ordinances,
passed in either or both Houses of Parliament, since the said Ordinance
of the 26. of July, in the said first of August, are null and void, and
were so at the making thereof, and are hereby declared so to be, the
Parliament being under a force, and not free. Provided always, and
be it Ordained, that no person or persons shall be impeached or punished
for his or their actions by, or upon, or according to the aforesaid Votes,
Orders, or Ordinances, unless he or they shall be found guilty of con-
spiring, aiding, or abetting the aforesaid visible and actual force, or
being present at, or knowing of the said force, and afterwards at-
tending upon the Votes so forced: or were guilty of entering into, or promoting
the late Engagement for bringing the King to the City, upon the terms
and conditions expressed in his Majesty's Letter of the 12. of May last.

John Brown Cler. Parliamentorum.

And yet ne-
ver a Member
forcibly im-
prisoned, or ex-
cluded the
House, as be-
fore 200. are
now by the
Army.



**A brief Memmento to the present Vn-
parliamentary Juncto, touching their present in-
tentions and Proceedings to depose and Execute**

**CHARLS STUART, their Lawfull King
of ENGLAND, &c.**

GENTLEMEN,

IT is the observation of King Solomon, *Prov. 10. 31.* That
word spoken in due season, is like Apples of gold in pictures of silver.
And seeing I (and above two hundred Members more) being
forcibly secluded from you by the Officers of the Army,
unparalleld violence upon our Persons, and the House,
cannot speak my mind freely to you, in, or as a free and legal
House of Commons, I held it my duty, freely to write my thoughts un-
to you, onely as private Persons, sitting under an armed, horrid,
visible force, consulting in the House, without your free Mem-
bers advice or concurrence, about the speedy deposing and execu-
ting of KING CHARLS, your Lawfull Soveraign, onely to
please the General Officers, and Grand Council of the Army, (who
have unjustly usurped to them the Supreme Authority both over the
King and Parliament) or rather of the Jesuits and Popish Priests a-
mong or near them, by whose Counsells they and you are now
wholly swayd; and whose *it* you design you really execute in
most of your late Votes and Actions.

I have onely a few words and Considerations to impart unto
you: *Dilectum sapienti sat est.*

First, I shall mind you, that by the (a) Common Law of the Realm, c. 1.2.

(a) Cook 3.
last vol. c. 1.
p. 5. 6. 12. 13.
7 Reports,
Calvins Case,
30, 11.
Stamford
Pleas of the
Crown, l. 1.

* See Rastal
Tit, Treason.

(4)

the Statutes of 25 E. 3. c. 2. 26 H. 8. c. 13. 1 Ed 6. c. 12. 1 El. c. 6. 13. El. 2. and all other Acts concerning Treason, is to no less than High Treason, for any man by words or compass or imagine the death of the King, or of the eldest Son and heir, though it be never executed: much more if actually accomplished. That many have been arraigned, condemned, executed for such intended Treasons in former ages, as the Earl of Arundel and others, by Judgment in Parliament, 21 R. 2. Plac. Corina. Nu. 4. 6. 7. and the Gunpowder Traitors, 3. Jacobine. 11. 2. 4. to omit others, whose Examples should be your Admonitions, the heads and Quarters of some of them yet hang on the House where now you meet and sit.

* 3 lac. c. 4.
7 lac. c. 6.

2ly, That in the * Oath of Allegiance which you have all taken, & ought to take immediately before your admission into the Commons House as Members; You do truly, and sincerely profess, testify and declare in your Consciences before God and the World, That our Sovereign Lord King Charles, is lawfull and rightful King of this Realm, and of all other his Majesties Dominions and Countries: And that the Pope neither of himself, nor by any authority of the Church or See of Rome, or by any other means, * Nor with any other, hath any power or authority to depose the King, or to dispose of any of his Majesties Kingdoms or Dominions, or to discharge any of his Subjects of his Allegiance and Obedience to his Majesties Person, State or Government. And that notwithstanding any sentence or Declaration of Deposition made by the Pope, Ecc. or any absolution of the said Subjects, from their obedience, you will bear true Allegiance to His Majesty, His heirs and Successors, and him and them will defend to the uttermost of your power, against all attempts and conspiracies whatsoever, which shall be made against him or their Crown and Dignity, by reason or colour of any such sentence or Declaration, * or otherwise: And you therein further swear, that you do from your hearts abhor, detest and abjure, as impious and Heretical, that damnable doctrine and position, that Princes which be excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, may be deposed or murdered by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever. And that you do believe, and in conscience are resolved, that neither the Pope * nor any person whatsoever, hath power to absolve you of this Oath, or any part thereof, and that all these things you did plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear, according to these expresse words, and their plain end.

* See Pryme the member reconciled to Pryme the Barrester, p. 18 19:

* That is by the Pope or any other Person or persons whatsoever.

* Therefore nor the Westminster Jun. 10.

and common sense, without any equivocation, or mental evasion, in secret reformation whatsoever: And that you did make this Recognition and acknowledgement, heartily, willingly and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian. Now whether your present intentions and proceedings against the King, be not diametrically repugnant to this solemn Oath (which most of you have taken) since these wars, and some of you since the Treaty, when sworn Sergeants of Law, &c.) let God and the world before whom you swore, and your own Consciences, in which you then swore, determine you acting herein the (d) Popes and Jesuits designs.

(d) See Watsons Quodlibets. Th. Campanela de Monarchia Hisp. c. 15.

(e) Exact Collections. p. 6. 19. 59. 66. 67. 83. 102. 103. 118. 123. 125. 141. 143. 143. 173. 180. 195. 219. 259. 281. 307. 320. 312. 360. 376. 457. &c.

3ly. That your selves among other Members, have in above one hundred (e) Articles, Declarations, Petitions, Ordinances and printed papers, published in the name, and by the authority of one or both Houses of Parliament, professed both to the King himself, Kingdome, world, and foreign States, that you never intended the least injury, hurt or violence to the Kings Person, Crown, Dignity or Person; but intended to him and his Royal Posterity, more honour, happiness, Glory, and greatness, than ever was yet enjoyed by any of his Royal Predecessors: that you will ever make good to the uttermost with your lives and fortunes, the faith and allegiance, which in truth and sincerity you have always born to his Majesty: that you have proposed to no other ends to your selves, but the performance of all duty and loyalty to his Majesties Person: That all Contributions and loans upon the publick faith should be employed only to maintain the Protestant Religion, the Kings authority, his Person, his Royal dignity, the Laws of the Land, Peace of the Kingdome, and Privileges of Parliament, and not to be employed against his Majesties person or authority. That the (f) Armies and forces raised by the Houses, were raised for the safety and defence of the Kings Person, and of both Houses of Parliament, &c. That his Majesties Personal safety, honour and greatness, are much dearer to you than your own lives and fortunes, which you do most heartily dedicate to, and most willingly employ for the maintenance and support thereof: That the Parliament will ever have a care to prevent any danger which his Majesty may justly apprehend to his person. That both Houses are resolved to expose their lives and fortunes, for the defence and maintenance of the true Religion, The Kings person, honour and State, the power and privileges of Parliament. That notwithstanding his Majesties Proclamations against the General and Army as Traitors, yet to witnesse their constant and unshaken Loyalty to his Majesty.

(f) A Collection, &c. p. 18. 13. 41. 43. 44. 49. 51. 51. 61. 64. 66. 181. 182. 310. 321. 324. 325. 496. 599. 623. 696. 806. 807. 879. Appendix. p. 15.

1641. Both Houses do solemnly declare, That since his Majesty
 King Charles the first, had been known to the advice of his Great
 Council, they will finally submit or to make both King and his
 much beloved at home, and feared abroad as any Prince that sought
 the Scripture, which is their firm and constant resolution, from
 which they will not be affected for any private or unrespected
 consideration. That they will faithfully endeavour to secure his
 Majesty's person and Crown from all dangers, imitating the
 apparent danger to his Royal Person among his Popish and Ma-
 lignant Armies and ill Counsellors; and upon that reason, perswading
 and thriving him to desert them, and also with the Parliament, pre-
 scribing, that the Parliament hath been, and ever will be more ready
 than ever, to secure and uphold the Person and Honour of the
 King, and protect the safety of his Royal person, which they
 have all times testified by many humble Petitions and Decla-
 rations to him, the world and Mankind; with many other such
 like expressions. Which whether your private Actions & Councils
 do not directly oppose, contradict, refuse and give the liberty to
 your eternal shame and breach of publick Parliamentary Faith,
 as much as in you lies, let both Houses, the world, and all men
 judge as they will do in due season, & your own consciences too.

(g) EXAM. Col.
 lection. p. 198.
 695. 696. 697.
 698. 991.

4. Consider, That when the King and his party did tax the
 Houses, for insubordination, if they would make the highest Presidents
 of their Parliament their pattern, there would be no cause to com-
 plain of insubordination in them. That is, they may de-
 pose the King when they will, & are not to be blamed for so doing,
 and that the Army raised by the Parliament was to murder and
 depose the King. Both Houses by two solemn Declarations, did
 most professedly declare and protest against it, as the tallest and
 most malicious accusation that could be imagined: that the
 thoughts of it neither entered into, could enter into their imagi-
 nations. That as God is witness of their thoughts, so shall their
 actions witness to all the world, that to the honour of our Re-
 ligion, and of those who are most zealous in it, they will suffer
 far more for and from their Sovereign, than they hoped God
 would ever permit the malice of his wicked Counsellors to put
 upon them. Since the happiness of the Kingdoms doth so mainly depend
 upon his Majesty and the Royal Authority of that roof. That they
 hoped the contrivers of these false and scandalous reports, or any
 that professed the name of a Christian, could not have so little
 Charity

clearly, it is to raise such a Standard, especially that they must
 well know, the Protection made by the Members of both
 Houses, whereby they themselves are protected by Almighty God, for the
 time and persons his Majesty's Persons. Their wives and Children
 shall be the Members of both Houses upon the Denomination of the
 Earl of Essex to be General, to live and die with him, wherein is
 expressed, That this Army was raised for the defence of the
 King's Person. Their often earnest and most humble desires to His
 Majesty, to leave that desperate and dangerous Army under which
 he is now incamped, raised and engaged to the hazard of his
 Soul, and the Kingdom, and to come in Person to his
 Parliament, where he should be sure to remain in Honor and Safe-
 ty: and their humble Petition directed to be presented to him by the hands
 of the Earl of Essex, before any blow given, to remove his Royal Per-
 son from the Army: a request inconsistent with any purpose to offer
 the least violence to his Person, which hath been so often shall be
 done unto them. Now put it to your faith and consciences, whe-
 ther yours and the Armes present Conspire and assist, to nor
 really justify the Kings and his parties former suggestions, and
 give the way to all these Declarations of both Houses, who certainly
 (when ever returned to a condition of freedom and liberty of meet-
 ing together again,) will crave publick reparations and justice
 against you, if you violate both their Honor, Faith, and engage-
 ments to the King, Kingdom and foreign States, against all these
 their Declarations and Protestations too. 37. Remember, that the
 Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, 2. Octob. 22. 1642.
 in the presence of Almighty God (which is our strongest obligation and
 our Christian, and the most solemn justice that any State or a Par-
 liament can give) for the satisfaction of their own consciences, and dis-
 charge of that great trust that lies upon them, did make this Protection
 and Declaration to all the Kingdom and Nation, and to the whole world;
 That as private passion or respect, so with intention to his Ma-
 jesties Person, no design to prejudice his just Honor and
 Authority, engaged them to raise forces or take up Armes.
 That if he would return to his Parliament in peace, and by
 their counsel and advice compose the distempers and confusi-
 ons abounding in his Kingdom; They would receive him
 with all Honor, yield him all free obedience, submission, and
 faithfully endeavour to defend his Person and State from all
 danger.

Which they
 oft professed
 both of the
 the Earl of
 Essex, and Sir
 Thomas Fair-
 fax too. Col-
 lection of all
 Orders, &c.

2. 23, 41, 43,
 44, 49, 51, 61,
 64, 65, 90,
 61, 66, 87, 91.

Appendix. p. 1
 from 15
 sent to 15

Exact Colle-
 ction p. 63,
 64, 66, 67,
 68, 90, 91.

danger, and to the increase of their power, establish him in all the blessings of a glorious and happy Reign. And that they had no intentions or desire to hurt or injure his Majesty, either in his Person or his power. Which they supported by many solemn and public Declarations. Since which, both Houses and the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, have entered into

* A Collection
op. &c. p. 327.
359. 399. 404.
416. 419 to
418. 806. 887.
868. 878. 887.
889.

* Those who
depole or di-
vide his Head
from his
shoulders
must be most
guilty of this
dividing.

League and Covenant for the honour and happiness of the Kings Majesty, and his Posterity [among other ends therein specified] That they shall sincerely, really and constantly endeavour with their estates and lives, to preserve and defend the Kings Majesty person and authority in the preservation and defence of the true Religion & Liberties of the Kingdoms; that the world may bear witness with their consciences of their Loyalty, & that they have no thoughts nor intentions to diminish his Majesties just power and greatness. That they will with all faithfulness endeavour to discover all evil insinuations and incendiaries, tending the King from his people, that they may be brought to public trial, and receive canonical punishment. And shall never suffer themselves directly or indirectly, by whatsoever combination, persuasion or terror, to be withdrawn from this blessed union, &c. which so much concerneth the glory of God, the good of the Kingdoms, and the honour of the King; that shall all the ways of their lives zealously and constantly continue therein against all opposition. And conclude This Covenant we make in the presence of Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, with a true intention to observe the same, as we shall answer at the great day, when the secrets of all hearts, shall be disclosed. This Covenant you have all taken your selves (some of you again) & imposed it on all our three Kingdoms: And will it not stare in your face, your consciences, and engage God himself, and all three Kingdoms, as one man against you, if you should proceed to depole the King, destroy his person, or diminish his posterity? yea, bring certain ruine upon you and yours, as the greatest of Covenant breakers, and most perjured creatures under heaven? O think, and think most seriously upon it before you proceed to further perjury.

* A Collection
&c. p. 420. &c.

* 1 Tim. 3. 3. 4.
* Rot. Par. An.
24 E. 3. part 3.
m. 2. in dor. Rot.
Par. n. 25 E. 3.
par. 2. m. 17.
Rot. Par. 25 E.
3. n. 30.
Cook's Instit.
p. 145. 146.

In 24 E. 3. William Thorpe, chief Justice of the Kings Bench, for taking 80 l. bribes of several persons, was by Special Commission indicted convicted and condemned to be hanged, and to forfeit all his lands, Tenements, Goods and chattels to the King; because thereof Sacramentum Domini Regis quod est perjurium habuit et ad hoc ipsum Regem et Regem reprobavit.

mentum in ipso facit: which Judgement was affirmed to be just and
 reasonable in full Parliament, where it was openly read by the Kings
 command, as is evident by 25 E. 3. Rot. Parl. nu. 10. If then this chief
 Justice for breaking his Oath to the King and his people, as a
 Judge, solely in taking two or three small bribes, deserved to be
 punished, & to forfeit all his Lands, goods and life by the judgement of a
 full Parliament, then what will such Members deserve to suffer, who
 shall not onlie violate their Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to the
 King & his heirs, but likewise the several Protestations solemn League &
 Covenant, and the multiplied publick Faiths, engagements, Declarations,
 Remonstrances, and promises of both Houses of Parliaments made to God,
 the King, the whole Kingdoms and people of England, Scotland and
 Ireland, the States of the united Provinces, and all the world, and that
 maliciously, falsely, and rebelliously, as much as in them lies, and their
 own private Faith, Oaths, Vows and Covenants involved in them,
 by deposing and executing the King, dismembering the Prince, violating
 the privileges, usurping the power of the Parliament to themselves,
 when most of the other Members are violently secluded by the ar-
 my, to the subversion of the Privileges and freedom of all Parlia-
 ments; this being one article against King R. the 2d. in 1 H. 4. Rot.
 Parl. n. 23. 68. 70. when he was deposed; That in the Parliament held
 at Salisbury, "intending to oppress his people, he did secretly procure
 "and cause to be granted by consent of all the States in the King-
 "dom (which you have not) that the power of the Parliament
 "should remain with certain persons (b) (Lords and Commons) to (h) 21 R. 2,
 "determine certain Petitions then delivered, but not dispatched, c. 16.
 "after the Parliament ended, by colour whereof, the said deputed
 "persons proceeded by the Kings pleasure and will to other
 "things generally concerning the said Parliament, to the great
 derogation of the State, and Privileges of the Parliament,
 and the great detriment and pernicious example of the whole
 "Nation and to gain some colour and authority to their doings,
 "the King caused the Parliament Rolls to be altered and deleted
 "according to his Vote, contrary to the effect of the foresaid con-
 "cession, as you have presumed to null, repeal, and * unvote divers * Dec. 13, and
 Votes, Orders and Ordinances of both Houses made in pursuance of 13. 1648,
 the foresaid Oaths, Protestations, the solemn League and Covenant, Re-
 monstrances, Declarations of both Houses, and the Treaty, when the hou-
 ses were full, and not under the Armes force or violence; And if
 their proceedings, &c. the whole Parliaments of 21 R. 2, were declared

(1) T. H. 4.c. (1) null and void; and the King worthy to be deposed for such proceedings then; let *Serjeant Thorp*, and other Lawyers now sitting with you, consider and inform you what punishment you deserve for such breach of faith, privilege of Parliament, and usurpation of a monopoly of Parliamentary power to your selves whilst sitting, under the *Armies* force, and most Members forced thence: in which case you ought not to sit, vote, or conclude any thing, but onely to

(1) As the House did in the case of the five Members, Exact Collection, p. 35 to 36.

(1) adjourn till the force removed and all the Members may freely meet in full Parliament, as is clear by that memorable Record of 6 E. 3 Par apud Ebor. n. 1. 2. Dor. claus. 6 E. 3. m. 4. 6 E. 3. apud West Parli. n. 1. 13 3 Parli. n. 4. 15 E. 3. n. 5. 17 E. 3. n. 26. 18 E. 3. n. 1. 25. 30 E. 3. n. 5. 21 E. 3. n. 4. 22 E. 3. n. 1. 25 E. 3. n. 1. 29 E. 3. n. 4. 36 E. 3. n. 1. 37 E. 3. n. 1. 42 E. 3. n. 1. 50 E. 3. n. 1. 51 E. 3. n. 3. 1 R. 2 n. 1. 3 R. 2 n. 1. 4 R. 2 n. 1. 5 R. 2 parli. n. 1. 1 parli. 2 n. 1. 6 R. 2 parli. n. 1. 1 Parli. n. 1. 8 H. 4. n. 28. 30. 54. 9 H. 4. n. 1. 3 H. 4. n. 1. and many more rolls: where the Parliament when any considerable number of the Members of either House were absent, was constantly adjourned, and refused to sit or do any thing: though not under any force till the houses were full, much more then when under the *Armies* sword: is being against *Magna Charta*, as the (1) Barons declared in Parli. Anno Dom. 1257. In the reign of K. H. the third, for a few Members to sit when the rest are absent.

(1) Matthew Paris, p. 887, 888, 888. Dan. R. 172.

gly, Consider, that though many of the Kings of Judah and Israel were extraordinary sinful, Idolatrous, bloody, tyrannicall and great oppressors of their people, yea shedders of Priests, of Prophets, and other good mens innocent blood, not onely in the wars, but in peace: yet there is not one President in the old Testament of one King ever judicially impeached, arraigned, deposed, or put to death by the Congregation, Sanhedrim, or Parliament of Judah or Israel. That those who slew any of them in a tumultuous or treacherous manner, were for the most part slain themselves, either in a tumult, or else put to death by their children who succeeded to the Crown, or by the people of the Land: So that the Israelites after their revolt from Rebs beam had never any one good King, or good day almost among them: but were over run with idolatry, prophaneſſe, tyranny: invaded by enemies, involved in perpetual Wars, Civil or Forein; and at last all destroyed, and carried away Captives into Babylon: as the Books of Kings and Chronicles will inform you: That the rule in the Old Testament is, not to take any wicked Kings from their Thrones and behead them: but "Take away the

2 Chron. 23. 144. 15. 21. c. 24. 25. 26. c. 25. 3. 4. c. 33. 24. 25.

(1) Prov. 25. 5. wicked from before the King, and his Throne shall be established in righteousness

ousness. And the rule in the New Testament, • To be subject to Kings • Rom. 13. 2.
 and the Higher Powers; and to submit unto them even for Conscience and 2. &c.
 the Lords sake; and to make Prayers, Supplications, and Intercessions Tit. 2. 1, 2.
 for them, that under them we may lead a peaceable and quiet life, in all 1 Pet. 3. 13.
 Gadlinesse and honesty; for this is good and acceptable in the sight of God 1 Tim. 2. 1, 2, 3
 our Saviour; not to depose or shed their blood, for which there
 is no precept, nor president in the Gospel, but only of the bloody
 Jewes who with wicked hands crucified Jesus Christ, THE KING OF
 THE JEWES by birth-right, and Lord of Glory; whom they re- Acts 2. 33.
 jected and disclaimed for their King, before they crucified him; c. 13, 14, 15.
 which brought speedy and exemplary desolation upon their John 19. 12, 16
 whole Nation ever since till now. And is not this plain way of 23. Mat. 27. 27.
 God the safest for you and the Army Saints to follow, yea, the Luk. 23. 34.
 short cut to Peace and settlement? Ruminat upon it, and then
 be wise, both for your souls good, and the Kingdomes too.

7thly. Consider, that you now meet, and sit under the armed
 force and violence of a mutinous Army, who have leavyed Warre
 against the Houses to dissolve them, imprison'd many of your
 Members, forcibly secluded more, and driven away almost all
 from the Houses; That till the removal of this horrid force, and
 re-assembling of all your scattered Members with freedom and safety
 in the Houses, all you Vote, Act, Order, or Ordain, by the Armies
 own Doctrine, in their Remonstrance of August 18. and the Decla-
 ration and Ordinance of both Houses (made at the Armes Instance
 August 20. 1647.) is null and void, even at and from the time it was
 voted, acted, ordered, ordained, and so declared by your selves even
 by this unrepealed Ordinance, and by former Parliaments too, as
 21 R. 2. c. 12. 1 H. 4. c. 3. 31 H. 6. c. 1. 39 H. 6. c. 1. And how-
 ever you may take upon you the name and power of the Houses of
 Parliament, and unvote, vote, order, and ordain what you please:
 yet take it for an infallible Truth, that none of the secluded and
 absens Members, none of the Counties, Cities and Boroughs, for which
 they serve; not those for whom you serve and represent; nor yet the Pro-
 yet the Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, (who have 11. 1648.
 as great, yea greater shares and interests by far than your selves,
 in the Person of the King, as their lawful Sovereign, and are en-
 gaged by Oathes, Protestations, Covenants, and all the premises to
 protect his Person and Crown with their lives and estates against all
 violence and danger) nor yet his Queen, Children and Allies in fo-
 rein parts of what Religion soever, will ever own you (In your
 present

1 Jac A Col-
lection, 82. P.
93, 127, 122.
225, 252.

see Mr. Saint-
Johas Argu-
ment at Law,
at Straffords
attainder, and
Cooks 3 Instit.
c. 1. 3 Jac. c.
1, 2.
1 Kings 2. 9.
10. 28, to 46.
2 Kings 14. 6.
c. 15. 30. c. 21.
23, 24.

v 3 Jac. c. 4.
Dr. John
whites Sermon
at Pauls Crosse
and defence
of the Way, c.
10, 11.

present condition and constitution,) to be a legal English Par-
liament, but rather a *Conventicle* or *Junta*, nor any thing you vote,
order, or ordain to be *valid*. And therefore whatever you vote,
Order, or Ordain concerning the *Treaty*, the *deposing* or *electing*
the *King*, the *Disinheriting* or *Banishing* the *Prince*, *dissolving* the *pre-*
sent Parliament, *setting up* a new *confused Representative*, or new *form*
of *State-Government*, only to please the *Officers* and *Army*, or ra-
ther those *Jesuits* and *popish Priests*, who have over-reached, and
instigated them forcibly to prosecute these their *Treasonable design*,
and accomplish this their long-expected, desired work; you must
do only as *private men*, not as a *Parliament*: and if so, what lesser
offence than *High Treason*, against the *King, Parl* and *Kingdom*, your
present *actings* and *proceedings* will amount to in the conclusion,
If you persevere and persist in them, I leave to a *free and full Parliam-*
ent, the learned *Judges*, and all *Lawyers* now sitting and voting
among you, to consider and resolve: Which the *Officers* and
Council of the *Army* considering, would cast the *Odium*, and dan-
ger of all upon you, the better to exempt and acquit themselves if
after-*reckonings* should come, as probably they may, and *certainly*
will do in Gods due time, if you and they repent not, give over, and
crave pardon ere it be over-late,
Sly. Remember, That no *Protestant Kingdom or State*, ever yet
defiled their hands, or stained the purity and honour of their Re-
formed Religion, with the deposition, or blood of any of their
hereditary Kings or Princes, much less of a *Protestant King or Prince*,
of a temperate and sober life, as the *King* is; who never immediate-
ly imbrued his own hands in any *one mans blood*, in any *Tyrannical*
or *bloody way* before or since the *Wars* (for ought I can hear) but
only in a *Military*, by his forces in the field. And for a *Reforming*
Protestant Parliament, pretending the most of any to *Piety*, *Re-*
ligion and *Loyalty*, to stain their profession or honour by the *depo-*
sition, or defile their hands with the blood of a *Protestant King*, or
for an *Army of Saints* to do it, or they to please a *Saint-serving*
Army, and that against so many fore-mentioned *Oaths*, *Protestati-*
ons, *Declarations*, *Remonstrances*, *Solemn Leagues and Covenants* one
after another obliging them to the contrary, would be such
an unparalleled scandal to the *Protestant Religion* and all profes-
sors of it (who have upbraided the *Jesuits* and *Papists* with this
perfidious and *Treasonable practice*, of which they have been deep-
ly guilty, and themselves yet innocent) both in our own 3. King-
doms

doms and the whole Christian world, as would give the greatest occasion, advantage, and encouragement to the *Jesuits, Papists*, and all licentious persons to join their hands, heads, purses to suppress and extirpate it, and all the * *Professors* of it, *both at home and abroad*, that ever yet they had, and make *Parliaments* for ever hereafter *everlasting and detestable*, both to *Kings* and people.

See Ludovicus
Lucius Hist
Iesuitica.

oly, Consider, that *Scotland and Ireland* are jointenants, at leastwise tenants in common with us in the *Kings person*, as their lawfull Sovereign and King, as well as ours; and that the *Scots* delivered up and left his person to our Commissioners at *Newcastle* upon this expresse condition: *That no violence should be offered to his Person, &c.* according to the *Covenant*. How then you can unking, & depose him as to them, or take away his life upon pretext of justice, without their concurrent assents, is worthy your saddest thoughts. If you do it without asking or receiving their consents, you engage both Kingdoms to make a just *War* against you, to * *Proclaim and to Crown the Prince of Wales their King* (though you should lay him aside) as being next heir apparent. And no *Ordinance* you can now make will be any legal bar against him to his * *hereditary* declared right to the *Crown of England*, where he will probably find a 1000 persons for one, who will join with *Scotland and Ireland* to see him upon his *Fathers Throne*, as *King of England*, and avenge his blood upon all who shall be aiding or assisting to its spilling, or his dethroning. And what then will become of your and your army, when thus deserted by most, opposed by all three kingdoms, and all the *Kings, Queens, and Princes Allies*, united forces? Where will your new *St. Crowns, St. Ireton, St. Pride, St. Peters* (that fast and loose carnal Prophet and *Arab-Jesuit incendiary* in these present tumults) with other *Grand Officers* of the Army, [who now force you, the General, Armitage, and whole kingdoms, upon such dangerous Counsels as these, by the *Jesuits* principles and practices] then appear, to save either themselves, or you, or their and your posterities from exemplary justice without mercy, or hopes of pardon? Consider this then seriously, if not as *Christians*, yet as *Politicians* and self-ended men, and then repent and be wise in time.

* This fell out accordingly.

+ 1 Isc. c. 1.

(1) *Walsingham Hist.*
Aug. 107. 108,
109. *Polichron*
1 cap. 44. See
Speed, *Hollin-*
shed, *Grafton*
in Ed. 2. and
Rich. 2. Henry
the 4th.
1 H. 4. Rot. Pat.
m. 1. to 60.
My Plea for
the Lords,
P. 424. to 429.
where the
whole proce-
dings are at
large related,
by

oly, Remember that you have neither Law nor direct pre-
sident for what you are going about. * *Edward the 1d. and Richard*
the 2d. were forced by *Mortimer* and *Henry the 4th* to resign their
Crowns in a formal manner, the one to his Son, the other to his con-
quering successors, neither of them to the *Parliament*, & then deposed

by a subsequent sentence in Parliament, as unfit to reign, without any formal, legal trial, or answer: and that not in an empty Parliament, under a force, as now, when most Members were forced away, and secluded, but in a full Parliament, wherein the Articles drawn up against them were never so much as read before them; and their depositions made! [upon their own voluntary confessions only] to confirm their precedent Resignations. Besides, neither of these Kings, though very bad and Papists, were ever condemned to lose their heads or lives, but were to be well and honourably treated. And those proceedings were onely by Popish Parliaments in times of ignorance, who had no such Oaths of Supremacy, Allegiance, Vows, Covenants, Protestations and other forementioned considerations to tie their hands as you and we all have now: yea this very Parliament hath very solemnly and particularly protested, *That they did*

(h) Exact Col.
P 695.699.

never suffer these Presidents to enter into their thoughts, and they should never be their practice, whatever they suffered from the King or his, and that for the honor of our Religion, and the most zealous in it. But that which is very observable, Roger Mortimer, the principal actor in deposing King Edward the 2. and Crowning his Son Edward the 3. King in his stead, [as you must now crown the Prince of Wales, in his Fathers stead, if you depose the King, else you pursue not this President, as you should do] in the Parl. of E. 3. [In which I find no record concerning this depofal] was in a full Parliament within four years after, with some other of his Confederates, impeached, condemned and executed as a Traitor and Enemy to the King and Kingdom, by the Judgement of the Lords, and that by King Edward the third his own assent, without any legal bearing or trials, (just as he had there deposed this King without it) for murdering King Edward in Berkley Castle after his depofal: and ^d Sir Thomas de Berkley, in whose Castle he

(c) 4 E. 3. Rot.
Par. n. l. ro. 7.
23 E. 3. Rot.
Par. n. 9. ro
14. Plea for
the Lords,
p. 275. to 283.

(d) 4 E. 3. n. 163

was slain, being indicted of Treason likewise for the same murder, before the Lords in Parliament, pleaded not guilty thereunto, and was tried at the Lords Bar in a legal manner, by a Jury of 12 Knights there sworn and impanelled, and by them acquitted upon full evidence and trial: when as ^c Sir Simon de Beresford was impeached, condemned and executed by a Judgement given against him by the Lords alone, without any Trial, for murdering this deposed King, & Thomas de Gournay, & William Ocle adjudged Traitors by them for the same offence, without any evidence appearing on record. These Presidents then will

(e) 4 E 3. n. 35

Be of very hard digestion, and not parallel'd to our times, or the Kings case: Who, having upon the late *Treaty* granted us, for the speedy settlement and security of our bleeding Kingdoms, Churches and Religion, whatever we could in honour, justice, or reason desire, and far greater advantages, and security than any of our ancestors, or any Kingdom under Heaven, from the creation to this present, demanded or enjoyed from any of their Princes, (as I dare make good to you and all the world) and that which the Commons House, after above two whole daies and one whole nights debate, thought and voted ^f a sufficient ground for them to proceed with the King to the speedy selling of the Kingdoms peace: how you, or the Army, after such large concessions, contrary to the Votes of both Houses of Parliament, when full and free, can in honour, justice, reason, discretion, or conscience proceed to depose or decapitate the King as a violater of his faith, a Traytor, &c. without making yourselves more perjured, treacherous and greater Traytors in all kinds than you repute the King, and without incurring the same judgement and execution as you shall passe and inflict upon him: I leave to your saddest consultations to advise of.

f See My
speech Dec. 4.
1648. and vindication of the
Secured and
Seculuded Mem-
bers, Jan. 20.
1648.

g Rom 2. 13.
2, 3;

I have thus freely, faithfully and plainly discharged my mind and conscience to you, without fear or flattery, for the Kings, the Kingdoms, Parliaments, Protestant Religion, I am certain, for Ireland, (almost irrecoverably lost) Scotland, your own and the Armies weal and safety too, if God in mercy please to give you beads or hearts to make timely use of this *Memento*, and not suffer your selves to be Jesuit-ridden any longer. Consider, you have most of you Estates, all of you beads, or lives, and souls to save, or lose both here and hereafter. If this, and all the precedent considerations will not prevail with you to take you off from your present desperate Counsels and proceedings, for your own, the Kingdoms, Churches, Religions, Ireland, Scotland, the Parliaments, your own posterities, and the Armies Honour, Peace, Welfare and safety too, Ride on triumphantly still in *Ignatius Loyola* his fiery Chariot, like so many young *Phaetons*, till you fall and perish; It is sufficient for me (however you digest this present friendly *Memento* to you) that I can truly say, *liberavi animam meam*, what ever becoms of you or me. Who do here solemnly protest to all the World against these your proceedings, as altogether null, void, unparliamentary, illegal, unchristian, anticristian, if not Perfidious and Treasonable in these respects.

(26)

I shall close up all with that Golden sentence of God himself, and the wisest of men King Solomon, which is twice repeated, meaning, that is might be the better remembered and confidently by you, and all others in such Emergences of publick affairs, as we have now fallen into, Prov. 12. 9. and 27. 12. *A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself, but the simple passe on and are punished.* And with that which is parallel to it, Pro. 14. 14, 15, 16. *The simple believeth every word, but the prudent man looketh well to his goings. A wise man feareth and departeth from evil, but the fool rageth and is confident, and shall be filled with his own wayes: which is thus interpreted, Prov. 1. 18, 16, 32, 33. They lie in wait for their own blood, they lack privacy for their own lives, whose feet run to evil, and who make haste to shed others blood. For the turning away of the simple shall slay them, and the prosperity of fools shall destroy them: But who so hearkeneth unto me shall dwell safely, and shall be quiet from fear of evil.*

From the Kings head in the Strand. Jan. 1. 1648.

Your affectionate friend and servant, as far as you appear to be God, your Sovereign, the Kingdome, the Parliaments, Religious, theirs who have intrusted you, or your own true Friends.

WILLIAM PRYNNE.

Prov. 28. 29.

He that rebuketh a man, afterward shall find more favour, than he that flattereth him with his lips.

A POSTSCRIPT.

I Am confident that if the Members now meeting at Westminster, will but persuade the General, and his Proclam Officers immediately to tender the Oath of Supremacy and Allegiance, the solemn League and Covenant, and the New Oath of Abjuration, for the better discovery, and speedier conviction of Jesuits, Popish Priests and Popish Consecrated to by the King in the late Treaty to all the Officers, Agitators and Soldiers in the Army, they will presently discover an whole Conclave of Jesuits, Popish Priests, and Infused Popish amongst them, who have ingaged them, to disobey and force both Houses, imprison their Members, to impeach, excommunicate the King, dissolve the present Parliament, subvert our Kings Government, and constitution of Parliaments, betray Ireland to the Rebels, and involve us in new Wars and confusion, instead of Peace and settlement, the practices, designs, and studies, of none but Jesuits, and Popish, which all true Protestants, can nor but abhor.

FINIS.